



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## Book Reviews

---

*Thucydides, Book VI.* With Text, and Notes Explanatory and Critical. Edited on the Basis of the Classen-Steup Edition by CHARLES FORSTER SMITH (in College Series of Greek Authors). Boston: Ginn & Co., 1913. Pp. xiii+250. \$1.50.

A short introduction narrates the events leading up to the Sicilian Expedition, and summarizes the mistakes of Nicias that resulted in the terrible disaster. The text is spread over two hundred and five pages, with ten or eleven lines to the page, leaving about twenty-eight lines of grammatical and explanatory notes. Then follows an appendix of thirty-seven pages, in which the most important textual difficulties are presented and discussed; the views of leading Thucydidean scholars are given; and the reasons of the editor are advanced to explain the acceptance or rejection of particular readings. Here also are placed long explanatory notes of those passages in which the interpretations vary greatly. Finally there are three of Kiepert's maps, showing "Sicily according to Thucydides," the "Siege of Syracuse," and the "Retreat of the Athenians."

The text is generously annotated. In his explanatory notes the editor has given, with the greatest care, all of the information and explanation that a young student should need. He has translated very many words and even whole clauses. If Thucydides is to be read by students in their first two years in college, perhaps all of this assistance is necessary, as Thucydides is hard reading. The reviewer thinks, however, that it is better for the student to grapple with some of these difficulties himself, even if he must, on this account, defer his reading of Thucydides until later in his course.

In his preface Professor Smith says very modestly: "The exegetical notes of the German edition have been followed for the most part." This statement is correct. Often the notes are literal translations of the German notes. Still the editor does not follow his model slavishly. Besides, he has contributed much from his own Thucydidean studies and investigations. In fact, the notes reflect the mature and scholarly judgment of a man who knows his Thucydides. The editor's independence is best seen in his text and in his textual criticism. In many passages he retains and defends the manuscript readings, in spite of the fact that they are rejected by his German editor. His defense is uniformly strong and generally very convincing. The successful interpretation of a difficult passage as it is read in the manuscripts is more praiseworthy than a brilliant, but unnecessary, emendation. He might have retained and defended still other manuscript readings, as, e.g., τὸ σφέτερον

(36), *ἐπεληλύθεσαν*, as given in most of the manuscripts (69), and *παροικοῦσιν* (82).

The editor has indicated only two passages as corrupt. The sign of corruption (†) might well have been omitted, especially in a book designed for college students. The first passage (*αὐτῶν δ' Ἀθηναίων ἔσεσθαι † ὀπλιταγωγούς κ. τ. λ.*) (25) is intelligible as it stands, even if it presents some difficulties. In the second passage, *ὄσψ καὶ †λοιδορήσαιμι* (89), the emendation of Steup might well have been accepted. In fact, the editor makes this admission: "Steup is probably right in supplying *μέγιστ' ἡδίκημα*." Besides, the scholiast, as quoted by the editor, bears testimony to this or to a similar reading.

The book is remarkably free from typographical mistakes, even from those petty but annoying errors that are peculiar to Greek texts. There are only a few minor blunders, and these commonly not in the body of the text.

We are fortunate to have this Sixth Book of Thucydides so carefully edited and annotated by an American Thucydidean scholar of such mature judgment and independence.

GEORGE EDWIN HOWES

WILLIAMS COLLEGE

---

*Athens and Its Monuments.* By CHARLES HEALD WELLER. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. xxiv+412. \$4.00.

This book undertakes to describe the topography and monuments of ancient Athens for the general reader, the traveler, and the student who is beginning the subject. In its own field, it may be said to succeed Harrison and Verrall's *Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens*; and it is the first book that should now be used by those interested in the exterior of the ancient city.

We begin with an introduction and three chapters of an introductory nature, all of which are valuable and contain little that could be spared. But most of the material on the general aspect of the city and its topographical history, in chaps. i and ii, would find a more natural place at the close of the book; for it largely consists of rapid reviews of the city's monuments, with which the reader is as yet unacquainted. In chaps. iv-ix, where the city proper and its immediate suburbs are described, the author follows the route taken by Pausanias. This is the plan of Harrison and Verrall, and it is an excellent one. The reader is kept in constant touch with Pausanias, our main literary authority, and gains interest from feeling that he is following in the trail of an ancient guide. The book ends with a tenth chapter on the Piraeus and the Ports.

Professor Weller has generally used good judgment in selecting for presentation the things his public most needs to know. The marshaling of evidence, however, is at times carried farther in the text than is desirable, and might better be transferred to footnotes or an appendix. The danger of making many things appear too certain has almost always been avoided; the author